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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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STATE'S JOB COUNT RISES IN DECEMBER

HOLIDAY BUYING KEYS EMPLOYMENT UPSURGE

The level of nonagricultural employment in South Carolina reflected a strong Christmas buying season as the overall number of jobs rose 3,900 in December to reach 1,184,700. Retail trade was primarily responsible for the strong showing. In comparison to the recession of one year earlier, employment registered a significant jump of 25,000.

SEASONAL ADDITIONS PUSH PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT UP

Overcoming some minor employment cutbacks in various industries throughout the economy, the private sector accounted for 951,800 jobs in South Carolina in December. This 4,700 monthly increase was attributable to an excellent, sustained holiday sales period as many workers were added to meet the demand. Wholesale and retail trade enjoyed most of the fruits of the season as expansion produced a net 4,500 new jobs. The retail area was where the action was as the job count hit 189,800 tying the all-time high for any month on record. As might be expected, general merchandise stores were the biggest contributors to this positive showing.

Construction displayed notable strength as employment in the industry was unchanged between November and December. The strength could be traced to the fact that normally construction jobs decline markedly in December in response to weather conditions. Pent-up housing demand helped construction ward off these normal seasonal influences as interest rates remained stable and within reach of many potential buyers.

Some 200 workers were added to the ranks of the employed in transportation and public utilities. The resulting 56,300 count of employment was boosted by electric, gas, and sanitary services where the 16,000 jobs were the highest ever recorded in that industry group.

Reacting similarly was finance, insurance, and real estate. There were 52,000 employees in this sector in December, up 400 over the previous month and 2,100 above December, 1982.

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On the negative side, manufacturing faltered slightly with a monthly job loss of 100. Durable-good employment dropped to 111,600 with only minor changes in evidence within industry groups. The job count in nondurables was stable during the month, but within this category, a dip in textile mill products of 300 was counterbalanced by numerous nominal gains led by apparel and other textile products.

The final major industry division, services, reduced employment in December by 400. The bulk of this slide was tourist-related as seasonal downturns usually associated with periods earlier in the fall were evident for the first time in December. This decline could actually be viewed in a positive light since a successful tourist season brought about the later-than-normal layoffs. Elsewhere in the industry, health services continued to expand payrolls as employment rose 300. On the other hand, educational services fell victim to the cutting of work-study students from employment counts, decreasing 200 between November and December.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS CAUSE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT LOSS

Total government employment in South Carolina slid to 232,900 in December. The drop of 800 was centered in state and local government where 1,100 employees in education were separated from their jobs over the month. Much of this negative movement was connected with work-study curtailments. On the federal government side, employment managed a meager 100 pickup to 37,400. The figure for total government was 12,200 less than the record level of employment set in 1981.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DOWNTURNS FORECAST FOR JANUARY

The first month of the new year should witness employment drops state-wide. Job losses in wholesale and retail trade are expected to be the primary reason for the decline. Although employment in trade will be cut in response to the after-Christmas slowdown, layoffs are not predicted to be as steep as in recent years because of surprisingly strong continued consumer buying. Construction should also slip slightly as weather intrudes into building activity. The forecast for manufacturing is stable even though a few scattered layoffs could produce an overall minor downturn. Neither finance, insurance, and real estate; nor transportation and public utilities will vary substantially from December employment levels; however, both divisions probably will face small reductions in work forces. Payrolls in services are predicted to slide with the temporary removal of employees in educational services over the Christmas break, primarily work-study students. Likewise, total government will reflect school-related losses and employment will be trimmed.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT RISES IN DECEMBER

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 1,200, rose to 544,300 in December. This figure was 9,500 above the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier. A 2,900 hike in wholesale and retail trade was the primary reason for the positive December development. Due to the Christmas buying season, general merchandise stores accounted for 62% of the wholesale and retail trade industry surge.

Manufacturing employment advanced 100 to 149,400. Most responsible for the growth in December were lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported slight upturns of 100 each. Developments in services were not as positive, declining 400. Hotels and other lodging places, with seasonal downturns, were the predominant factor. The final major industry in the private sector, construction, was unchanged over the month.

In the public sector, the monthly count of government jobs lessened 500 to 130,000. State and local government dipped 200 and 300, respectively, due to seasonal education declines.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS BELOW EIGHT PERCENT

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 7.9% in December, the lowest figure in 31 months. This represents 113,200 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,000 from the November level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to increased Christmas hiring in retail trade. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.2% in December.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

December, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,430,900	1,426,800	1,469,200	177,290	175,730	178,060
Total Employment	1,317,700	1,311,600	1,308,800	165,620	163,310	163,680
Total Unemployment	113,200	115,200	160,400	11,670	12,420	14,380
Unemployment Rate	7.9	8.1	10.9	6.6	7.1	8.1

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	198,800	196,870	198,160	284,670	282,420	292,530
Total Employment	188,520	185,930	184,720	266,100	262,990	261,840
Total Unemployment	10,280	10,940	13,440	18,570	19,430	30,690
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.5	6.9	10.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

FACTORY WORKWEEK GROWS

The workweek for the state's factory workers reported growth of 0.3 hour in December to an average of 41.8 hours per week. Both sectors of manufacturing contributed to the increase with gains of 0.6 hour in durables and 0.2 in soft-good factories.

Stepped-up production of special industry machinery caused a 2.3 hour rise in that group's workweek. Electrical and electronic equipment, and instruments and related products gained 1.5 and 1.6 hours average per week, respectively, in December. The soft housing market caused furniture and fixtures to slip 1.1 hours per week, the major downturn among durables.

The upturn in the nondurable workweek was highlighted by a rise of 2.7 hours in the workweek in floor covering mills. That increase, together with a general upturn among textile mill products, was enough to raise the soft-good workweek to 41.4 hours for the month. Several drops in average weekly hours, most notably among food and kindred products, and paper and allied products, prevented a larger gain for the sector.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 1,000 in the Charleston area in December with most of the boost resulting from an 800-worker increase in trade. Also contributing to the gain were manufacturing (up 300), and transportation and public utilities (up 200). The additional jobs in trade were all located in the retail sector as the employment level for wholesalers remained unchanged for the month. Advances in manufacturing employment were provided entirely by the durable-good sector. Some negative influences were evident during the month as construction; government; and finance, insurance, and real estate lost 100 workers each. The employment level in services was the same in December as in the month before.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

A modest improvement in nonfarm employment was recorded in the Columbia area in December thanks to gains in construction, trade, and manufacturing. An increase of 200 jobs pushed the employment level to 187,300 for the month. Construction contributed 400 new workers to the area total in December, the best showing by any industry group. Trade employment rose by 200 with all of the growth coming in the retail sector, an obvious result of holiday increases in buying and selling. Manufacturing added 100 jobs in December because of a 200-position gain among durable workers. Government experienced the only industry group decline losing 500 workers over the month. Although the federal work force remained stable, state employment dropped 400 jobs, while 100 positions were eliminated from the local payrolls. Unchanged from November employment levels were transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Wage and salary employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area advanced 1,000 over November's level of 261,500. A significant gain in trade jobs, along with smaller increases in finance, insurance, and real estate; and manufacturing produced the overall worker boost. Trade added 1,500 jobs in December, with the retail sector claiming 1,400 positions. Finance, insurance, and real estate expanded by 200 in December, the same growth recorded for manufacturing. Downturns were felt in services, government, and construction. Service employment dropped 400 to 40,000 workers in December. Government pared 300 jobs over the month with the bulk trimmed at the state level. Seasonal reductions dropped employment by 200 in the construction industry.





U. S. ECONOMY STILL GROWING, BUT AT A SLOWER PACE

December's slight drop to 8.2% in the national unemployment rate marked the fourth straight month that the rate has fallen. This represented a decline of two and a half percentage points from the recession peak of 10.7% in November, 1982, and was also the sharpest annual decrease in 30 years. The December reduction in the jobless rate was the result of continued strong growth in employment and relatively sluggish growth in the labor force.

Some improvements during the month included the following: the unemployment rate for adult men fell to 7.4% from 7.8%; for adult women, the rate dropped to 7.1% from 7.2%; for teenagers, the decline was from 20.2% to 20.1%; for whites, unemployment slid to 7.1% from 7.3%; and for hispanics, there was a sharp decrease to 11.6% from 12.3%. Less favorable was the unemployment rate for blacks which rose slightly to 17.8% in December from 17.7% the month before.

Retail sales increased a slim 0.1% from November despite earlier reports of strong sales by department store chains. Apparently, severe weather conditions in the latter part of December caused the less-than-forecast selling activity. Although personal spending rose 1.3% in December, two thirds of the spending increase was accounted for by the sale of services, which are not included in retail sales. Boosted by sales of cars (up 2.9%), sales of durable goods rose a strong 1.6% in December after rising 3.1% the month before. Nondurable sales fell 0.7% after rising 0.2% in November.

The growth in industrial production during the month also was somewhat less than expected, increasing 0.5% from November. Production rose a revised 0.7% in November and 0.8% in October. December's upturn matched last February's as the smallest for the entire year. A 1.9% increase in the output of consumer durables contributed much of the rise, while a 1.5% jump in defense and space production also provided a lift. The manufacture of business equipment grew 0.9% during the month after gaining 1.8% in November. Total consumer goods rose 0.6% in December after increasing 0.4% the previous month.

Personal income showed substantial improvement in December, advancing 0.9% from the month before, and 3.2% from one year ago. The December increase, which followed November's 0.7% rise, reflected strong employment gains for the month as well as higher average hourly earnings. Personal spending grew even faster than income, escalating 1.3% in December.

Housing starts slumped 5.0% in December as unusually frigid weather conditions hit much of the nation and stifled builders. However, starts for all of 1983 surged 60.3% from the previous year, when they hit a 36-year low. Construction of single-family homes was especially hard hit, dropping 11.4% in December and more than offsetting a 0.9% rise in starts of apartments. Housing construction was down in all parts of the country except the South, where more than half the new homes are being built.

FACTORY PAYROLLS IMPROVE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The state's general economic improvement was reflected in higher hourly earnings for factory workers in December, with a corresponding increase in weekly earnings.

Manufacturing production workers earned \$0.04 more per hour in December to register an average of \$7.19 for the month. Among durable-good workers, the average rose to \$7.33, a gain of \$0.02 over the previous month. Lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures with \$0.15 and \$0.14 increases, respectively, were the big gainers in December. The one downturn among the sector's representatives was stone, clay, and glass products, where workers lost \$0.15 per hour dropping to \$8.29. Weekly earnings were up over \$5.00 for the month in the total hard-good area, reaching \$312.99.

In the soft-good sector, hourly earnings advanced \$0.04 per hour to \$7.13 in December. Leading this positive transition were floor covering mills (up \$0.19), and men's and boys' furnishings (up \$0.15). Chemicals and allied product workers lost \$0.05 per hour in December to be the only group experiencing a drop in wages. Weekly earnings in nondurables were up to \$295.18 for the month, a slight improvement over November's figure.

Production workers nationally gained \$0.07 an hour to \$9.05 for the month in manufacturing. Weekly earnings rose over \$6.00 for these workers.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS December, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 7.19	\$ 7.15	\$ 6.68	\$ 8.54	\$ 8.62	\$ 8.38
Average Weekly Earnings	\$300.54	\$296.72	\$252.70	\$363.80	\$363.76	\$356.99
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$ 99.68	\$ 98.45	\$ 93.64	\$120.66	\$120.69	\$122.26

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 7.02	\$ 6.99	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.73	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.61
Average Weekly Earnings	\$288.52	\$281.00	\$261.23	\$286.70	\$277.57	\$263.08
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$ 95.69	\$ 93.23	\$ 89.46	\$ 95.09	\$ 92.09	\$ 90.10

MANHOUR INDEX GAINS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index grew 0.6 point to 107.2 during December. The growth was caused by the 0.3 hourly gain in average weekly hours. The December index was 7.8 points greater than the year-ago figure of 99.4.

TABLE 3

	<u>December, 1983</u>	<u>November, 1983</u>	<u>December, 1982</u>
Production Worker Manhour Index	107.2	106.6	99.4
Durable Good Manhour Index	133.4	131.4	118.3
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	98.6	98.3	93.4
Textile Manhour Index	73.8	73.2	69.9
Apparel Manhour Index	106.1	106.7	98.0

THE SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMY IN 1983 - A REVIEW

Based upon the latest data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, the Southeast experienced economic recovery in 1983. Employment rose sharply and the unemployment rate declined significantly. Price increases also slowed over the entire eight-state region, including Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

The Southeast region recorded a 2.6% hike in the number of nonagricultural jobs. The gain of 368,500 produced a total employment count of 14,799,000, which surpassed the pre-recession peak of 14,734,300 in September, 1981. All industry groups shared in the upturn except mining. As might be expected, the largest growth in jobs occurred in those industries hit hardest by the recession, namely manufacturing and construction. In the United States as a whole, nonagricultural employment climbed 2.4% in 1983.

Between October, 1982, and October, 1983, the Southeastern unemployment rate fell from 10.1% to 8.9%. The comparable national drop was from 9.9% to 8.4% over the same period. Within the region, unemployment rates varied widely from Georgia's 7.1% to Alabama's 12.3%. The most extreme over-the-year reductions were in Alabama (down 3.0 percentage points) and South Carolina (down 2.7 percentage points).

Inflation slowed dramatically in 1983 as consumer prices rose only 3.2% in the South. This rate was slightly higher than the national 2.9% annual increase. Most of the improvement in retail price changes came from more moderate price advances in food, housing, apparel, and transportation.

Wages and salaries of private nonagricultural workers in the South edged up 5.1% in the twelve months preceding October, 1983. Within manufacturing, average hourly earnings in the Southeast gained \$.33 to reach \$7.28. Weekly earnings in manufacturing were up 9.8% from \$272.44 to \$299.21. This percentage compared favorably with the national pickup in weekly earnings of 8.6%.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Estimated No. of Workers</u>	<u>Other Information</u>
Hampton Inn	Columbia	Unknown	This will be the second economy-style hotel in the nation built by Holiday Inns, Inc.; completion is targeted for September, 1984.
AVX, Inc.	Charleston	500	The company will build a multi-million dollar plant with 40,000 sq. feet to make capacitors; the multi-layer capacitors are used for everything from autos to military hardware; the plant will be operational in late 1985 and will initially employ between 150 and 200 workers, and within five years, will expand to 500 employees.
GFT, Inc.	Chester	85 to 100	GFT plans to build a \$20 million plant to manufacture glass fiber which is used for fiberglass shingles and boat hulls; the plant of 250,000 square feet will begin operation in late 1985 or early 1986.
The Park on Main	Columbia	150	A \$2.5 million renovation of the J. C. Penney building in downtown will feature a food court with 17 restaurant booths, a full-service restaurant and bar, 35 retail shops, and a dinner theatre; the Park, across the street from the Columbia Marriott, will open in September.
Cory Knit Mills	Union	100	This manufacturing firm will make knit shirts.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
			Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electrical Engineer	99	Project Control	60	16	X	X	\$25,000	X		Greenville
Executive Secretary	99	None	N/A	12	X		\$10,000		X	Conway
Steel Erector	24	None	N/A	12	X		\$22,880		X	Kingstree
Production Supervisor	89	Business Manager	89	18	X		\$20,000	X		Sumter
Sandblaster	99	None	N/A	11	X		\$12,000	X		Georgetown
Weaving Superintendent	18	Plant Manager	36	16	X		\$12,000	X		Greenwood
Iron Worker	84	None	N/A	12	X		\$24,128	X		Newberry
Financial Analyst	95	None	N/A	18	X		\$20,000	X		Aiken
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		\$20,000		X	Rock Hill
Drafter, Architectural	21	None	N/A	12	X		\$20,000	X		Florence
Salesperson, Sporting Goods	48	Owner/Mgr, Furniture Store	99	16	X		\$20,000	X		Union
Construction Estimator	48	None	N/A	16	X		\$25,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		OPEN	X		Lancaster

* There are currently more than 89,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1184.7	1180.8	1159.7	+ 3.9	+ 25.0
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Construction	68.7	68.7	65.6	0.0	+ 3.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.4	10.8	10.4	- 0.4	0.0
Highway and Street Construction	4.1	4.4	4.2	- 0.3	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	31.8	31.8	31.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.4	8.3	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical Work	6.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	- 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	361.1	361.2	351.1	- 0.1	+ 10.0
Durable Goods	111.6	111.7	105.8	- 0.1	+ 5.8
Nondurable Goods	249.5	249.5	245.3	0.0	+ 4.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.1	54.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	13.9	14.0	13.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Water Transportation	3.4	3.3	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	14.1	14.2	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.3	10.4	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.0	15.9	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric Services	10.7	10.6	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	238.3	233.8	234.3	+ 4.5	+ 4.0
Wholesale Trade	48.5	48.0	48.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.9	25.7	25.9	+ 0.2	0.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	11.0	10.9	11.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.6	22.3	22.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.6	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.2	3.1	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	3.0	2.9	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Retail Trade	189.8	185.8	186.2	+ 4.0	+ 3.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.8	7.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	28.6	26.1	28.3	+ 2.5	+ 0.3
Department Stores	20.2	18.5	20.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.1
Food Stores	35.2	35.1	34.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	33.2	33.2	32.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.0	51.6	49.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Banking	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.2	14.8	0.0	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.1	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	173.6	174.0	167.8	- 0.4	+ 5.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.1	14.9	13.6	- 0.8	+ 0.5
Health Services	40.4	40.1	38.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Hospitals	14.4	14.3	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	18.3	18.5	17.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.4	10.5	10.4	- 0.1	0.0
Total Government	232.9	233.7	235.2	- 0.8	- 2.3
Total Federal Government	37.4	37.3	37.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	71.2	71.7	71.0	- 0.5	+ 0.2
State Education	29.1	29.8	29.0	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Other State Government	42.1	41.9	42.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Total Local Government	124.3	124.7	127.1	- 0.4	- 2.8
Local Education	71.8	72.2	75.0	- 0.4	- 3.2
Other Local Government	52.5	52.5	52.1	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Manufacturing	361.1	361.2	351.1	- 0.1	+ 10.0
Durable Goods	111.6	111.7	105.8	- 0.1	+ 5.8
Lumber and Wood Products	13.7	13.7	13.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.0	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Household Furniture	4.3	4.2	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.2	10.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.7	3.7	3.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.3	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	13.2	12.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.9	28.0	26.4	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	3.9	4.2	3.5	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	5.3	5.2	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.0	20.0	19.2	0.0	+ 0.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Household Appliances	2.8	2.9	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.4	7.4	6.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.9	2.8	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	5.5	5.5	4.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	249.5	249.5	245.3	0.0	+ 4.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.2	14.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Textile Mill Products	113.6	113.9	112.6	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.9	33.9	32.3	0.0	+ 1.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.2	34.4	35.0	- 0.2	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.1	16.3	17.0	- 0.2	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.0	8.1	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.4	7.5	7.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	9.7	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.8	45.6	44.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.9	9.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.6	7.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	15.3	15.4	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.0	1.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	8.1	8.0	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	6.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.9	14.8	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.5	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	31.8	31.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.8	17.2	17.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.5	18.5	18.2	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classi- fied	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	262.5	261.5	256.3	187.3	187.1	182.2
Construction	14.4	14.6	15.5	12.0	11.6	9.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.2	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.1	8.4	7.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.8	95.6	94.7	26.5	26.4	25.4
Durable Goods	27.4	27.5	27.6	13.1	12.9	12.3
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.6	.6	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.5	4.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.5	11.8	3.0	2.9	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.4	68.1	67.1	13.4	13.5	13.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Textile Mill Products	34.2	34.1	33.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.5	11.3	10.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	11.0	11.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.9	10.0	9.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.3	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.6	7.7	7.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.9	3.8	4.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.8	7.6	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.9	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.5	7.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.6
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	56.4	54.9	55.1	38.4	38.2	38.1
Wholesale Trade	15.0	14.9	14.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
Retail Trade	41.4	40.0	41.1	27.9	27.7	27.6
General Merchandise Stores	7.5	6.5	7.6	4.6	4.4	4.5
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.9	10.7	10.3	14.9	14.9	14.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	40.0	40.4	35.9	30.7	30.7	29.9
Business Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.3	6.2
Health Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.6	6.4
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total Government	35.8	36.1	34.9	55.2	55.7	55.6
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.3	7.3	7.5
Total State Government	9.1	9.6	8.9	30.2	30.6	30.9
Total Local Government	24.9	24.7	24.3	17.7	17.8	17.2

Note:—See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	155.2	154.2	151.9	37.9	37.7	37.5
Construction	10.9	11.0	11.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	20.2	19.9	19.2	12.5	12.5	12.4
Durable Goods	11.3	11.0	10.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.4	2.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.3	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.9	9.1	10.4	10.5	10.5
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.0	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.8	35.0	35.0	6.5	6.5	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.6	7.6	7.4	-	-	-
Retail Trade	28.2	27.4	27.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.1	7.2	6.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	26.5	26.5	26.6	5.9	5.7	5.6
Total Government	45.5	45.6	43.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
Total Federal Government	17.1	17.1	16.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.6	12.6	11.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.8	15.9	15.3	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.0	47.0	46.1	42.6	42.7	42.2
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Manufacturing	21.9	22.0	21.3	12.6	12.6	12.1
Durable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nondurable Goods	17.3	17.3	16.9	7.7	7.7	7.3
Textile Mill Products	10.2	10.2	9.8	2.9	2.9	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.6	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
Total Government	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From	
				Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	544.3	543.1	534.8	+ 1.2	+ 9.5
Construction	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	149.4	149.3	145.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.2
Durable Goods	35.6	35.5	31.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.6	7.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.2	11.2	10.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	113.8	113.8	113.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.9	4.8	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	48.2	48.2	47.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	14.2	13.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.0	15.1	15.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	5.6	5.5	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.6	39.5	38.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	8.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.5	13.6	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.0	7.0	6.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.3	8.2	- 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.6	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	6.7	6.8	6.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	112.9	110.0	110.6	+ 2.9	+ 2.3
Wholesale Trade	12.1	12.0	12.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.5	6.4	6.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.5	5.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	100.8	98.0	98.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.2
General Merchandise Stores	20.8	19.0	20.6	+ 1.9	+ 0.2
Food Stores	15.2	15.1	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.4	32.3	31.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Banking	11.6	11.7	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	101.5	101.9	98.1	- 0.4	+ 3.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9.7	10.2	9.4	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Health Services	33.6	33.4	32.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Hospitals	11.9	11.9	11.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	11.0	11.1	10.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Total Government	130.0	130.5	132.0	- 0.5	- 2.0
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	37.0	37.2	36.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1
State Education	14.2	14.6	14.2	- 0.4	0.0
Other State Government	22.7	22.6	22.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Total Local Government	81.5	81.8	83.6	- 0.3	- 2.1
Local Education	53.1	53.5	55.5	- 0.4	- 2.4
Other Local Government	28.4	28.3	28.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
December, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
MANUFACTURING	282.4	282.7	275.1	300.54	296.72	273.43	41.8	41.5	39.8	7.19	7.15	6.87
DURABLE GOODS	84.7	84.6	80.2	312.89	307.75	286.80	42.7	42.1	40.0	7.33	7.31	7.17
Lumber and Wood Products	10.4	10.4	9.8	276.38	269.19	255.34	43.8	43.7	43.5	6.31	6.16	5.87
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.0	230.43	231.66	202.06	37.9	39.0	35.7	6.08	5.94	5.66
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.5	7.8	375.54	382.33	312.98	45.3	45.3	41.4	8.29	8.44	7.56
Fabricated Metal Products	10.8	10.7	10.2	293.98	288.75	251.41	41.7	40.9	39.1	7.05	7.06	6.43
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.5	19.6	18.5	329.62	319.54	289.50	43.2	42.1	38.6	7.63	7.59	7.50
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.8	321.90	303.54	272.75	44.4	42.1	38.2	7.25	7.21	7.14
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.1	15.0	14.6	292.03	279.10	230.74	41.6	40.1	36.8	7.02	6.96	6.27
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	275.46	263.31	262.06	41.8	40.2	41.4	6.59	6.55	6.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.7	198.1	194.9	295.18	292.11	268.65	41.4	41.2	39.8	7.13	7.09	6.75
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	10.0	9.8	242.69	251.30	227.62	38.4	39.7	38.0	6.32	6.33	5.99
Textile Mill Products	98.1	98.3	97.1	274.14	267.80	249.94	41.6	41.2	39.8	6.59	6.50	6.28
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.5	29.5	28.1	273.14	271.09	260.16	41.7	41.9	41.1	6.55	6.47	6.33
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.4	30.6	31.1	278.24	270.24	252.83	40.5	39.8	38.6	6.87	6.79	6.55
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.0	7.0	271.73	260.18	228.89	43.2	42.1	39.6	6.29	6.18	5.78
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.9	13.0	13.5	286.44	280.06	266.58	42.0	41.8	40.7	6.82	6.70	6.55
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.3	293.02	267.32	240.34	44.6	41.9	39.4	6.57	6.38	6.10
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.5	8.2	252.57	249.55	223.85	43.1	43.1	40.7	5.86	5.79	5.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.8	36.6	194.14	192.27	177.28	39.3	39.4	37.4	4.94	4.88	4.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.9	8.2	178.69	174.42	160.61	37.7	38.0	35.3	4.74	4.59	4.55
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.8	12.9	172.60	163.81	157.50	38.7	37.4	36.8	4.46	4.38	4.28
Paper and Allied Products	10.5	10.5	10.0	472.84	486.90	463.54	43.5	45.0	47.3	10.87	10.82	9.90
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	297.75	289.35	277.85	40.4	39.5	37.7	7.37	7.30	7.37
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.2	21.4	21.3	466.36	463.32	399.27	44.5	44.0	40.7	10.48	10.53	9.81

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
DECEMBER, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982
All Manufacturing	14.9	14.8	14.3	363.80	363.76	356.99	42.6	42.2	42.6	8.54	8.62	8.38
Durable Goods	8.6	8.4	7.7	347.96	348.92	342.71	42.8	42.5	43.0	8.13	8.21	7.97
Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.4	6.6	385.35	383.72	374.74	42.3	41.8	42.2	9.11	9.18	8.88

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	18.5	288.52	281.00	261.23	41.1	40.2	39.7	7.02	6.99	6.58
Durable Goods	9.5	9.4	8.8	284.28	275.80	252.33	41.5	40.5	39.8	6.85	6.81	6.34
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	256.54	267.21	288.47	40.4	41.3	45.5	6.35	6.47	6.34
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.8	1.7	301.43	276.48	261.36	40.9	38.4	39.6	7.37	7.20	6.60
Nondurable Goods	9.9	9.9	9.7	292.94	283.29	269.68	40.8	39.9	39.6	7.18	7.10	6.81
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.1	2.2	258.73	238.64	225.06	40.3	37.7	37.2	6.42	6.33	6.05
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	171.99	163.34	159.16	37.8	35.9	37.1	4.55	4.55	4.29

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1982
All Manufacturing	72.8	72.5	71.8	286.70	277.57	263.08	42.6	41.0	39.8	6.73	6.77	6.61
Durable Goods	20.6	20.4	20.4	292.60	281.36	263.70	42.1	40.6	39.3	6.95	6.93	6.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	8.0	8.1	319.88	304.44	291.67	42.2	40.7	39.9	7.58	7.48	7.31
Nondurable Goods	52.2	52.1	51.4	284.19	280.06	263.86	42.8	41.8	40.1	6.64	6.70	6.58
Textile Mill Products	29.4	29.3	29.4	281.72	273.97	258.08	42.3	41.7	40.2	6.66	6.57	6.42
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.2	10.1	9.5	271.26	267.62	261.17	41.1	41.3	41.0	6.60	6.48	6.37
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.9	10.0	292.50	284.08	267.45	42.7	41.9	40.4	6.85	6.78	6.62
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.8	265.86	259.65	222.32	40.1	39.4	35.8	6.63	6.59	6.21
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.2	271.67	263.72	255.04	41.1	41.4	40.1	6.61	6.37	6.36
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.1	8.2	7.3	182.02	176.61	170.54	38.4	37.9	37.4	4.74	4.66	4.56
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	1.7	165.16	157.98	154.16	36.3	35.5	34.8	4.55	4.45	4.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.5	366.78	358.16	317.60	42.5	43.1	40.0	8.63	8.31	7.94

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
DECEMBER, 1983

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,490	6,510	6,360	3,900	3,920	3,680	2,590	2,590	2,680
AIKEN-----	37,200	37,200	36,700	18,800	18,800	18,200	18,400	18,400	18,500
ALLEDALE-----	2,570	2,590	2,660	1,090	1,010	1,020	1,570	1,580	1,640
ANDERSON-----	46,960	47,030	46,070	21,900	21,990	21,260	25,060	25,040	24,810
BAMBERG-----	4,600	4,590	4,590	1,840	1,840	1,750	2,760	2,750	2,840
BARNWELL-----	6,630	6,590	6,500	2,980	2,960	2,960	3,650	3,630	3,810
BEAUFORT-----	22,630	23,080	21,940	1,070	1,170	1,040	21,560	21,910	20,900
BERKELEY-----	19,400	19,300	19,300	6,200	6,000	5,900	13,200	13,300	13,400
CALHOUN-----	3,860	3,880	3,880	2,190	2,180	2,150	1,670	1,700	1,730
CHARLESTON----	123,200	122,600	120,800	10,700	10,600	10,400	112,500	112,000	110,400
CHEROKEE-----	14,080	13,990	13,670	7,140	7,090	6,640	6,940	6,900	7,030
CHESTER-----	11,090	11,190	11,270	6,460	6,570	6,660	4,630	4,620	4,610
CHESTERFIELD--	11,480	11,450	10,930	6,520	6,480	6,070	4,960	4,970	4,860
CLARENDON-----	6,360	6,280	6,240	1,790	1,720	1,680	4,570	4,560	4,560
COLLETON-----	8,620	8,620	8,480	2,590	2,580	2,430	6,030	6,040	6,050
DARLINGTON----	18,960	19,100	19,110	8,060	8,230	8,230	10,900	10,870	10,880
DILLON-----	8,270	8,240	8,160	3,340	3,330	3,110	4,930	4,910	5,050
DORCHESTER----	12,600	12,300	11,900	3,300	3,300	2,900	9,300	9,000	9,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,430	4,410	4,550	2,250	2,240	2,390	2,180	2,170	2,160
FAIRFIELD-----	5,990	5,970	5,710	2,310	2,290	1,990	3,680	3,680	3,720
FLORENCE-----	42,620	42,650	42,160	12,580	12,630	12,060	30,040	30,020	30,100
GEORGETOWN----	14,700	14,600	15,270	3,990	3,400	4,100	10,710	11,200	11,170
GREENVILLE----	147,000	147,000	142,700	47,100	47,000	46,600	99,900	100,000	96,100
GREENWOOD-----	24,940	24,760	24,600	11,420	11,290	11,170	13,520	13,470	13,430
HAMPTON-----	4,910	4,880	4,800	1,800	1,770	1,730	3,110	3,110	3,070
HORRY-----	41,130	42,900	40,880	6,910	6,890	6,450	34,220	36,010	34,430
JASPER-----	3,150	3,160	3,130	220	220	220	2,930	2,940	2,910
KERSHAW-----	14,650	14,670	14,530	7,770	7,800	7,690	6,880	6,870	6,840
LANCASTER-----	17,570	17,560	18,060	9,920	9,950	10,450	7,650	7,610	7,610
LAURENS-----	17,230	17,190	16,760	8,060	8,070	7,680	9,170	9,120	9,080
LEE-----	2,800	2,790	2,890	1,020	1,020	1,050	1,780	1,770	1,840
LEXINGTON-----	41,900	42,000	41,200	13,300	13,200	12,700	28,600	28,800	28,500
MCCORMICK-----	1,720	1,770	1,980	760	800	960	960	970	1,020
MARION-----	11,080	11,070	11,330	5,610	5,620	5,320	5,470	5,450	6,010
MARLBORO-----	8,380	8,400	8,560	4,030	4,050	4,180	4,350	4,350	4,380
NEWBERRY-----	10,730	10,680	10,640	5,090	5,080	4,940	5,640	5,600	5,700
OCONEE-----	17,520	17,430	17,390	8,630	8,570	8,430	8,890	8,860	8,960
ORANGEBURG----	24,490	24,400	24,050	8,440	8,410	8,040	16,050	15,990	16,010
PICKENS-----	28,700	28,800	27,600	12,000	12,200	11,300	16,700	16,600	16,300
RICHLAND-----	145,400	145,100	141,000	13,200	13,200	12,700	132,200	131,900	128,300
SALUDA-----	2,810	2,800	2,730	1,090	1,080	1,000	1,720	1,720	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	86,800	85,700	86,000	36,700	36,400	36,800	50,100	49,300	49,200
SUMTER-----	25,910	25,950	26,330	8,180	8,200	8,470	17,730	17,750	17,860
UNION-----	9,160	9,130	8,960	5,090	5,070	4,900	4,070	4,060	4,060
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,170	8,160	8,310	2,780	2,770	2,860	5,390	5,390	5,450
YORK-----	37,880	37,690	37,520	12,470	12,520	12,360	25,410	25,170	25,160

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
DECEMBER, 1983

Counties	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
				NUMBER					
	DEC. 1983	NOV. 1983	DEC. 1982	DEC. 1983	NOV. 1983	DEC. 1982	DEC. 1983	NOV. 1983	DEC. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,650	9,680	9,770	1,020	1,050	1,250	10.6	10.8	12.8
AIKEN-----	44,240	43,970	45,850	4,010	4,280	5,560	9.1	9.7	12.1
ALLENDALE-----	3,630	3,740	3,830	580	610	650	16.0	16.3	17.0
ANDERSON-----	61,560	61,350	63,060	4,870	5,010	6,890	7.9	8.2	10.9
BAMBERG-----	7,180	7,180	7,520	660	610	950	9.2	8.5	12.6
BARNWELL-----	9,200	9,210	9,380	740	770	1,010	8.0	8.4	10.8
BEAUFORT-----	29,680	30,040	29,500	1,860	1,770	2,340	6.3	5.9	7.9
BERKELEY-----	38,850	38,610	39,340	2,400	2,670	3,320	6.2	6.9	8.4
CALHOUN-----	7,100	7,170	7,510	480	480	810	6.8	6.7	10.8
CHARLESTON---	114,270	113,210	114,500	7,710	8,130	9,180	6.7	7.2	8.0
CHEROKEE-----	22,180	21,860	22,500	1,560	1,590	2,340	7.0	7.3	10.4
CHESTER-----	14,020	14,040	14,850	1,520	1,490	2,040	10.8	10.6	13.7
CHESTERFIELD--	18,580	18,600	18,740	1,490	1,560	2,360	8.0	8.4	12.6
CLARENDON-----	12,240	12,290	12,510	1,090	1,030	1,420	8.9	8.4	11.4
COLLETON-----	12,710	12,670	13,200	1,170	1,210	1,740	9.2	9.6	13.2
DARLINGTON----	25,670	27,020	27,760	2,670	2,700	3,370	10.0	10.0	12.1
DILLON-----	13,320	13,400	13,560	1,330	1,290	1,630	10.0	9.6	12.0
DORCHESTER----	24,170	23,910	24,210	1,560	1,620	1,870	6.5	6.8	7.7
EDGEFIELD-----	8,270	8,290	8,400	650	690	560	7.9	8.3	6.7
FAIRFIELD-----	9,700	9,680	9,590	690	780	950	7.1	8.1	9.9
FLORENCE-----	49,110	49,520	50,890	3,900	4,120	5,720	7.9	8.3	11.2
GEORGETOWN----	20,950	20,350	21,820	3,190	2,830	3,250	15.2	13.9	14.9
GREENVILLE----	143,610	142,240	148,020	8,980	9,180	15,540	6.3	6.5	10.5
GREENWOOD-----	25,700	25,450	27,600	2,250	2,360	4,220	8.8	9.3	15.3
HAMPTON-----	7,370	7,440	7,540	730	820	980	9.9	11.0	13.0
HORRY-----	58,680	60,530	60,320	6,680	5,540	8,150	11.4	9.2	13.5
JASPER-----	6,230	6,190	6,460	580	510	790	9.3	8.2	12.2
KERSHAW-----	18,160	18,120	19,050	1,340	1,380	2,220	7.4	7.6	11.7
LANCASTER-----	22,190	21,960	23,970	2,220	2,130	3,240	10.0	9.7	13.5
LAURENS-----	21,850	21,870	24,170	1,990	2,180	4,750	9.1	10.0	19.7
LEE-----	7,270	7,370	7,520	830	780	840	11.4	10.6	11.2
LEXINGTON-----	67,870	67,610	68,420	3,350	3,970	5,200	4.9	5.9	7.6
MCCORMICK-----	3,170	3,080	3,640	690	540	750	21.8	17.5	20.6
MARION-----	16,540	16,560	17,210	2,310	2,240	2,540	14.0	13.5	14.8
MARLBORO-----	11,500	11,820	12,790	1,910	2,070	2,920	16.6	17.5	22.8
NEWBERRY-----	16,190	16,120	16,830	990	970	1,600	6.1	6.0	9.5
OCONEE-----	20,070	19,980	21,540	1,930	2,050	3,350	9.6	10.3	15.6
ORANGEBURG----	36,360	36,450	38,070	3,050	3,210	5,050	8.4	8.8	13.3
PICKENS-----	40,330	39,920	40,270	3,250	3,280	3,790	8.1	8.2	9.4
RICHLAND-----	130,930	129,270	129,740	6,930	6,970	8,240	5.3	5.4	6.4
SALUDA-----	6,610	6,600	6,690	730	690	930	11.0	10.5	13.9
SPARTANBURG---	100,720	100,270	104,250	6,330	6,980	11,370	6.3	7.0	10.9
SUMTER-----	33,540	33,060	34,240	3,470	3,030	3,440	10.3	9.2	10.0
UNION-----	12,460	12,480	14,190	1,650	1,840	3,520	13.2	14.7	24.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,610	15,970	16,670	1,530	1,700	2,230	9.8	10.6	13.4
YORK-----	50,640	50,650	51,810	4,320	4,500	5,580	8.5	8.9	10.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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IN THIS ISSUE:
1983 Revised Employment
Series

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JANUARY, 1984

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES DOWNTURN

STATE-WIDE EMPLOYMENT REFLECTS SEASONAL DECLINES IN JANUARY

The number of nonfarm positions in South Carolina fell 20,600 from December's count of 1,214,200 to 1,193,600 in January. This decline was caused primarily by seasonal drops in all major industry divisions. Over the year, the nonagricultural employment gain was 54,700. This annual increase was the largest employment upturn in the last five years.

SEASONAL JOB LOSSES INFLUENCE PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Reflecting cutbacks in temporary employees, private sector employment was 17,500 lower than in December, 1983. Sharp seasonal losses were posted in the trade sector. Hardest hit by reductions of part-time personnel was the retail division, where 9,500 persons were separated from their jobs. This decline, coupled with an 1,800 dip in the wholesale industry group, caused an 11,300 decrease in trade employment. Primarily as a result of severe weather conditions, construction employment fell 2,500 to 70,100 in January. Approximately 50% of this decline was centered in special trade contracting. Those persons employed in heavy construction contracting realized a loss of 600 from their numbers over the month. In comparison with year-ago totals, construction employment rose 8,600.

Responding to less business demands and layoffs, manufacturing employment was lowered 1,100 to 369,400 in January. Both durable and nondurable goods shared in the decline. The nondurable job count was lowered to 252,400 from 253,200 in December. Most of the downturn was centered in food and kindred products, and textile mill products. Among the industry groups, chemicals and allied products were the only division to report an employment gain in January. The hard-good sector experienced a 300 slide in jobs over the month. Within the durable-good industry, all groups posted lower levels of employment except electrical and electronic equipment.

Service employment, plagued by seasonal slumps in hotels and other lodging places, and educational services, moved downward 1,000. The service employment level of 177,300 was 9,600 greater

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Note: Several format changes are being introduced with the current issue of "South Carolina Employment Trends." Data on overtime in manufacturing in South Carolina and a brief analysis are being published for the first time. Also, nonagricultural employment series and labor force statistics are included on a seasonally adjusted basis. A special summary of revised non-agricultural employment data for 1983 is also a part of this month's issue, based on the 1983 first quarter benchmark. Several minor changes are also evident, such as the addition of statistics on total private employment. Any questions on format changes should be directed to Ted Gladden at (803) 758-8983.

than the comparable figure of January, 1983. Employment losses of 800 each were recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. The termination of seasonal transactions in trucking and warehousing was primarily responsible for the decline in the latter industry. Appreciable job losses in real estate and insurance carriers were responsible for the 50,800 employment level in finance, insurance, and real estate.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT DECREASES

Influenced by seasonal contractions in the state and local groups, government employment fell 3,100 from 237,000 in December. Within state and local government, substantial dips in education overpowered slight advances in the other groups. The federal government job count moved up 100 to 37,100 in January.

POSITIVE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR FEBRUARY

The employment level for February is expected to rise substantially. This growth is expected to materialize in government; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Educational gains should spur expansion in the government sector. Also, school-related upturns are projected to propel the service industry to a higher employment level with personal services expecting an increase as well. Construction, and transportation and public utilities should experience slight employment gains over the month. Trade employment is predicted to decline as the remaining temporary job-holders are separated from their positions. The manufacturing job count is expected to remain relatively unchanged in February.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SLIPS IN JANUARY

Influenced by seasonal downturns, female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 540,000, decreased 10,500 between December and January. Approximately 57% of the monthly decline was in the trade sector as retail trade merchants trimmed their payrolls of 6,000 women. General merchandise stores accounted for 2,700 of the 6,000 layoffs. Wholesale trade dwindled 500 to 12,300. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate dismissed 100 and 700, respectively.

The number of females in manufacturing occupations, dropping 500, slumped to 152,300. Non-durable goods represented 100% of the decline. Plants producing textile mill products were negatively affected by plant layoffs causing female employment to slip 200. The durable-good sector remained stable.

Seasonal lags in hotels and other lodging places, coupled with curtailing health services, caused the service industry to drop 600 to 100,100. The final private industry, transportation and public utilities, remained constant.

In the public sector, total government dipped 2,000 to 129,600. State education shaved 600 females to lower the work force to 13,500, while local education sank 1,500 to 80,100. On the plus side, total federal government rose 100 to 11,400.

In comparison with year-ago totals, female employment in South Carolina gained 21,300. Notable gains in manufacturing (+7,000), wholesale and retail trade (+5,600), services (+4,900) and total government (+1,500) were responsible for the growth over the last year.

AUTOMATED MANUFACTURING '84 SHOW AND EXHIBITION

Putting the worker and workplace in the 21st century is the focus of the Automated Manufacturing '84 (AM84) show and exhibition at the Textile Hall in Greenville to be held March 19-22. AM84 is directed at representatives of business, industry, key professional groups, faculty, and students. The conference is sponsored by the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, Greenville Technical College, Spartanburg Technical College, Piedmont Technical College, Tri-County Technical College, and Textile Hall Corporation. For more information, contact Tony Smith at Greenville Technical College, P. O. Box 5616, Greenville, SC 29606-5616.

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UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JANUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 8.5% in January. This represents 123,200 jobless individuals, a rise of 10,000 from the December level. The increase in unemployment is attributed mainly to seasonal cutbacks in agriculture, trade and construction. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.0% in January.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
January, 1984

South Carolina						
	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,450,700	1,430,900	1,472,200	1,481,700	1,446,900	1,508,000
Total Employment	1,327,500	1,317,700	1,301,100	1,363,100	1,327,400	1,338,500
Total Unemployment	123,200	113,200	171,100	118,600	119,500	169,500
Unemployment Rate	8.5	7.9	11.6	8.0	8.3	11.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas Unadjusted Data Only						
	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	175,550	178,710	175,030	201,970	202,870	195,700
Total Employment	163,240	167,090	157,810	190,920	192,680	180,000
Total Unemployment	12,310	11,620	17,220	11,050	10,190	15,700
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.5	9.8	5.5	5.0	8.0

Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	284,250	287,880	292,920
Total Employment	263,920	269,410	257,750
Total Unemployment	20,330	18,470	35,170
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.4	12.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston area nonfarm employment plunged 2,600 in January reflecting downward trends in all major industry divisions. The largest decline was registered in trade, where 1,500 persons were trimmed from payrolls because of post-Christmas slowdowns. Retail trade employment was down 1,400 from 30,200 in December, but rose 1,600 above the year-ago figure of 27,200. The wholesale job count was lowered 100 to 7,000 in January. Spurred by educational declines in the state and local divisions, government employment dropped 300 to 47,200 over the month. Experiencing seasonal job losses of 200 each were services; transportation and public utilities; and construction. Also experiencing negative movement were employment levels in manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. These industry divisions experienced decreases of 100 each.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Pushed downward by negative movement in transportation and public utilities, and government, Columbia area nonagricultural employment dropped 700. The January employment level of 191,600 was 11,900 greater than a year earlier. Transportation and public utility employees felt the effect of the largest dip in employment in January (-700). All of this decline was centered in communications. Government employment was lowered 600 over the month as all industry groups registered job losses. Positive employment gains of 200 each were recorded in manufacturing, trade, and services. Recalls in fabricated metal products were primarily responsible for the upturn in durable goods (+200). The increased trade employment level which reached 40,200 in January was 2,400 higher than a year earlier. Neither construction, nor finance, insurance and real estate posted any change in employment totals during the month, remaining at 13,600 and 15,000, respectively.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area declined 3,700 over December's figure, but was still 8,200 greater than the January, 1983 level of 255,300. Substantial employment decreases were recorded in trade and construction during the month. These industries posted declines of 1,400 and 1,200, respectively. Seasonal job losses in trade caused the work force in this industry to fall to 54,800. This level was 1,400 more than the 53,400 reported in January, 1983. Construction employment was reduced to 15,100 from December's total of 16,300 as severe weather conditions hampered the building process. Other notable seasonal downturns in employment were posted in government (-700); services (-500); transportation and public utilities (-400); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-200). Manufacturing was the only industry division to register an advance in employment during January, as 700 persons were added to payrolls. The bulk of the increase occurred in the soft-good sector, where employment rose 600 over the month and 3,300 from January, 1983. Durable-good employment rose 100, as recalls continued to push employment levels upward.



U. S. ECONOMY UPBEAT STARTING 1984

Amid fears that the nation's economic growth was slowing dramatically, industrial production and retail sales posted strong gains in January. Add a further drop in unemployment, along with a strong rebound in housing construction, and the U. S. entered 1984 in a very upbeat posture.

Industrial production rose a healthy 1.1% in January, almost double the 0.6% increase in December, and the biggest jump since a 1.3% surge in September. This latest advance in output was the fourteenth consecutive monthly gain. By industry, only utilities showed a decline of 2.3% for the month, reflecting the fact that the unusually cold December had driven up the demand for electricity. Manufacturing production was up 1.3% with a 1.1% jump in the output of business equipment, a sign of future industry plans to expand production.

Retail sales posted a strong 2.2% advance in January as consumers bounced back from wintry weather that chilled December buying and went on an across-the-board shopping spree. The robust sales gain over the month was a sharp contrast to the 0.1% rise in December and was powered by a 1.2% boost in auto sales; in fact, demand for cars has escalated 33.3% since January one year ago. Furniture (up 14.7%) and building materials (up 15.2%) were also strong performers, and nondurable goods climbed 3.3%, the biggest single increase since May, 1975.

The unemployment rate is continuing to fall at a rapid pace despite the slowing of economic growth. Joblessness dropped to 8.0% in January from 8.2% the previous month. The rate has plummeted 2.7 percentage points since it peaked at 10.7% in December, 1982. With slower labor-force growth, unemployment has fallen faster in this economic expansion than in previous ones.

Construction of new homes jumped 15.0% in January to the highest level in 5 years, and was the single largest increase since a 19.2% surge in November, 1982. January's improvement came primarily from construction of single-family homes, which rose 22.7%. Apartment construction of two to four units was up a slight 0.8% while construction of larger apartments jumped 3.5%.

Geographically, the biggest rebound came in the North Central states, where housing starts were up 52.0% from December, followed by a 46.0% advance in the West, and a 29.0% spurt in the Northeast. Only the South declined, dropping 6.8%.

FACTORY PAYROLLS STABLE ACROSS SOUTH CAROLINA

Factory earnings of South Carolina's manufacturing workers showed a slight (- \$0.01) decrease in January to \$7.18 per hour. In the durable-good sector, hourly earnings were flat over the month, remaining at \$7.21. Throughout the hard-good sector, earnings were generally up slightly or unchanged except for instruments and related products, where hourly pay slipped \$0.07.

Among nondurables, workers' average hourly earnings rose \$0.03 to \$7.16 in January. Textile workers averaged a \$0.10 hourly advance for the month thanks to both a \$0.23 higher hourly wage in cotton weaving mills, and other somewhat smaller increases. No major earnings reductions were noted for January in the soft-good sector.

Weekly earnings in factories, reflecting the shorter workweek, fell about \$6.00 over the month to \$294.38. Both the durable and nondurable sectors showed similar drops.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS January, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 7.18	\$ 7.19	\$ 6.86	\$ 8.57	\$ 8.60	\$ 8.24
Average Weekly Earnings	\$294.38	\$300.54	\$271.66	\$371.94	\$368.94	\$328.78
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$ 97.25	\$ 99.68	\$ 93.00	\$122.87	\$122.37	\$112.56

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 6.99	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.48	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.65
Average Weekly Earnings	\$279.60	\$289.46	\$253.37	\$282.86	\$287.02	\$262.68
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	\$ 92.37	\$ 96.01	\$ 86.52	\$ 93.45	\$ 95.20	\$ 89.93

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK IS HERE AGAIN

South Carolina is celebrating Women's History Week March 4-10, 1984. This annual celebration serves to help the public become more aware of the many and varied contributions of women to America's history.

The celebration in the Midlands area will begin with a variety of displays and exhibits entitled "Celebrate Women" on Saturday, March 3 at Columbia Mall. During the week, films involving women's lives and work will be shown at Nickelodeon and USC's Gambrell Hall. The ETV Carolina Journal program on Friday, March 9 at 7:30 p.m. will be devoted to Women's History Week. In addition, a Speaker's Bureau has been set up to provide various community, government, and educational leaders to speak to interested groups on a wide variety of topics related to women's contributions.

For more information on Women's History Week and the related activities, contact the YWCA in Columbia at (803)252-2151.

OVERTIME HOURS DECLINE IN JANUARY

The average amount of overtime worked by manufacturing production workers in South Carolina was lowered by 0.3 hour to 3.3 hours during January. The drop in overtime hours was attributed to a reduction in demand for products. Both durable and nondurable goods shared in the decline with reductions of 0.4 and 0.2 hour, respectively.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
January, 1984

	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>Previous Month</u>	<u>Year- Ago</u>
Manufacturing	3.3	3.6	2.4
Durable Goods	3.3	3.7	2.2
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.6	2.5

DOWNTURN NOTED IN STATE'S FACTORY WORKWEEK

The average workweek for production workers in the state was considerably shorter in January as production cutbacks significantly reduced overtime. Average weekly hours in the manufacturing industry dropped 0.8 hour over the month to 41.0 hours.

Workers in the hard-good sector lost 0.7 hour from December's 42.7-hour workweek as every group except lumber and wood products declined. Major decreases were noted in instruments and related products (down 3.0 hours), and special industry machinery (down 2.6 hours). Continued caution about business expansion kept orders to a minimum thereby slowing production in these groups.

In the nondurable sector, the workweek fell to 40.6 hours, a drop of 0.8 hour from the previous month. This largely reflected the downturn in textile mill products, where output was dampened as a result of lackluster holiday sales. The textile workweek slipped to 40.8 hours from 41.6 hours the month before. Within textiles, floor covering mills plunged almost 4.0 hours as housing construction slowed over the month.

Conversely, at the national level, the average workweek for manufacturing workers was 40.9, up from 40.5 hours in December.

MANHOUR INDEX DROPS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index dropped 2.5 points to 106.8 in January. The decrease was caused by the 1,000 loss in production worker employment, coupled with an 0.8 hour decline in average weekly hours. The January index was 8.6 points greater than the year-ago figure of 98.2.

TABLE 4

	<u>January, 1984</u>	<u>December, 1983</u>	<u>January, 1983</u>
Production Worker Manhour Index	106.8	109.3	98.2
Durable Good Manhour Index	135.6	138.4	116.1
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	97.5	99.7	92.3
Textile Manhour Index	73.2	75.0	69.3
Apparel Manhour Index	106.4	111.2	96.7

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS CHANGES NAME TO LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI)

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission's Research and Analysis section has changed its name to Labor Market Information. Through the years, the name has evolved from: Research and Statistics (1937-1973); Manpower Research and Analysis (1973-1980); Research and Analysis (1980-1983); and Labor Market Information (1984).

The roots of the new Labor Market Information division go back to April 16, 1937 when an agency Research and Statistics section was established. According to the agency's 1937 Annual Report, "the new branch immediately began formulating a program of research with the view of making continuous studies of factors which affect the administration of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act and the solvency of the unemployment trust fund."

Over the ensuing years, the section compiled statistics from the employment and wage records received, prepared numerous reports and studies, and developed statistical data to guide the future trends of unemployment compensation.

South Carolina began collecting new, more timely employment data in June 1949 when it became a cooperating representative in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey on establishment employment (BLS-790 program). This new endeavor would lead to many new improved data resources in following years such as: hours and earnings information, labor force data, and labor turnover.

Throughout the last 47 years, the LMI division has responded to a variety of legislative mandates calling for the use of labor market statistics and analysis. Data provided for the following acts have been used for fundings, allocation, and evaluation: Area Redevelopment Act (1961); Vocational Education Act (1965); Public Works and Economic Development Act (1965); Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (1973); and the Job Training Partnership Act (1982).

Today, the LMI division is responsible for a wide range of labor market statistical analyses and research. Supportive services are provided for all of the agency operating divisions and LMI is developed for use by individuals, private firms, and the government sector.

The LMI division conducts four cooperative programs in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL). The Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program provides monthly estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program provides information on the occupational composition of the state's labor force as well as projected manpower needs. The third program, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), provides data on total employment and unemployment for the state and substate areas. The fourth program, ES-202--Insured Employment and Wages, provides employment and wage data on employers covered by the state's unemployment insurance law.

One major responsibility of the LMI division is the development of primary statistics on labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates for the state, counties, and substate areas. These unemployment rates are used for the allocation of federal funds under the various legislative authorities.

The LMI division is also responsible for the majority of the statistical and operational reports relating to the Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service functions of the Agency. The division also conducts research to improve the monetary soundness of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, prepares economic assumptions, and conducts special research studies related to agency operations and Labor Market Information. Furthermore, it develops and maintains administrative statistics from the Employment Security Automated Reporting System and validates reporting activities to insure compliance with federal regulations.

In order to meet the requirements of Section 125 of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the Governor designated the South Carolina Employment Security Commission as the lead organizational unit responsible for the primary management of the state's comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system in August, 1983.

The new LMI division is ready, willing, and able to assist you in your labor market needs. Contact C. LaRay Drafts, Director of LMI for more information about available services at (803) 758-8983.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
					Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Maintenance Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		\$20,000	X		Spartanburg
Computer Operator	48	None	N/A	12	X		\$13,208	X		Liberty
Bookkeeper	60	Accounting Clerk	24	16	X		\$11,000		X	Columbia
Tool Designer	72	None	N/A	12	X		\$20,000	X		Lancaster
Licensed Practical Nurse	99	None	N/A	12	X		\$ 7,280		X	Chester
Production Superintendent	99	None	N/A	12	X		\$18,000	X		Bennettsville
Clerk, General	03	Cashier	23	13	X		\$ 7,176		X	Hartsville
Credit Manager	99	Manager, Credit Union	52	16	X		\$25,000	X		Georgetown
Chemical Engineer	24	None	N/A	16	X		\$28,000	X		Florence
Microbiologist	120	None	N/A	19	X		\$15,000	X		Newberry
Secretary	99	None	N/A	14	X		\$12,000	X		Greenwood
Drafter, Mechanical	99	None	N/A	14	X		OPEN	X		Aiken
Millwright	21	None	N/A	12	X		\$14,248		X	Kingstree

* There are currently more than 92,278 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1193.6	1214.2	1138.9	- 20.6	+ 54.7
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	70.1	72.6	61.5	- 2.5	+ 8.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.9	12.5	10.0	- 0.6	+ 1.9
Highway and Street Construction	3.7	4.1	3.4	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	8.4	6.6	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Special Trade Contractors	29.4	30.6	28.9	- 1.2	+ 0.5
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	7.9	8.3	7.8	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Electrical Work	5.8	5.6	6.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	369.4	370.5	352.4	- 1.1	+ 17.0
Durable Goods	117.0	117.3	106.4	- 0.3	+ 10.6
Nondurable Goods	252.4	253.2	246.0	- 0.8	+ 6.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.5	55.3	52.3	- 0.8	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.0	14.6	13.0	- 0.6	+ 1.0
Water Transportation	3.0	3.0	2.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	13.7	13.6	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.7	9.7	10.3	0.0	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.7	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	11.5	11.4	10.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	235.9	247.2	223.4	- 11.3	+ 12.5
Wholesale Trade	49.9	51.7	47.4	- 1.8	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.0	29.1	25.9	- 1.1	+ 2.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.6	11.4	- 0.4	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.9	22.6	21.5	- 0.7	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.8	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.3	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Retail Trade	186.0	195.5	176.0	- 9.5	+ 10.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.3	8.4	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.6	4.6	4.2	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.5	30.1	25.8	- 3.6	+ 0.7
Department Stores	19.8	22.3	18.6	- 2.5	+ 1.2
Food Stores	35.0	35.9	32.8	- 0.9	+ 2.2
Grocery Stores	33.3	34.0	31.3	- 0.7	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	50.8	51.6	48.5	- 0.8	+ 2.3
Banking	15.0	15.0	14.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	14.9	14.6	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.1	11.3	10.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.6	5.8	5.6	+ 0.2	0.0
Services	177.3	178.3	167.7	- 1.0	+ 9.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.9	15.4	13.3	- 0.5	+ 1.6
Health Services	41.7	41.8	39.0	- 0.1	+ 2.7
Hospitals	15.8	15.8	14.4	0.0	+ 1.4
Educational Services	16.6	16.9	16.6	- 0.3	0.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.5	8.7	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.5
Total Government	233.9	237.0	231.5	- 3.1	+ 2.4
Total Federal Government	37.1	37.0	36.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government	70.7	71.8	70.1	- 1.1	+ 0.6
State Education	27.5	28.7	27.7	- 1.2	- 0.2
Other State Government	43.2	43.1	42.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Total Local Government	126.1	128.2	124.7	- 2.1	+ 1.4
Local Education	73.1	75.3	72.6	- 2.2	+ 0.5
Other Local Government	53.0	52.9	52.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Manufacturing	369.4	370.5	352.4	- 1.1	+ 17.0
Durable Goods					
Lumber and Wood Products	117.0	117.3	106.4	- 0.3	+ 10.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	14.0	14.1	13.2	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.8	3.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	5.0	5.1	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	4.1	4.2	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	10.8	11.0	9.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.4	3.5	2.9	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Primary Metal Industries	2.6	2.6	2.2	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	5.9	6.0	6.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	14.7	14.7	12.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.0	+ 1.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	5.8	5.8	5.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery	29.1	28.9	26.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.3	7.2	7.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.8	5.8	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	22.7	22.6	19.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Household Appliances	2.6	2.6	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Electrical Components and Accessories	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	9.9	9.8	7.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	3.2	3.2	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	5.4	5.5	5.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.7	2.8	2.8	- 0.1	0.0
	3.6	3.6	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods				0.0	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	252.4	253.2	246.0	- 0.8	+ 6.4
Meat Products	14.7	15.0	14.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Beverages	4.1	4.1	4.4	0.0	- 0.3
	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Textile Mill Products	114.6	114.9	112.1	- 0.3	+ 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.1	34.3	33.1	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.2	33.2	33.7	0.0	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.5	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.9	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.4	7.3	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.0	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.2	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.5	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	5.9	5.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.4	47.5	45.6	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.5	9.7	0.0	+ 0.8
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.0	8.0	7.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.3	15.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.3	6.4	5.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.4	7.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.5	14.6	14.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.3	4.2	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	8.8	8.8	8.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.3	31.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.2	16.9	17.3	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.6	18.7	18.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classi- fied	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1209.5	1206.2	1153.5	+ 3.3	+ 56.0
Total Private	978.3	974.2	924.7	+ 4.1	+ 53.6
Construction	74.1	72.6	65.0	+ 1.5	+ 9.1
Manufacturing	370.4	368.3	353.4	+ 2.1	+ 17.0
Durable Goods	117.6	116.4	107.0	+ 1.2	+ 10.6
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.0	13.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.9	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	5.9	6.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	14.5	12.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.8	28.6	26.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.1	7.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.7	22.6	19.5	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Nondurable Goods	252.8	251.9	246.4	+ 0.9	+ 6.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	14.9	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	113.7	113.8	111.2	- 0.1	+ 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.6	33.6	32.6	0.0	+ 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.0	32.9	33.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.9	16.0	15.9	- 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.2	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.0	47.2	46.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.8	10.6	9.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.2	16.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.3	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.6	14.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.9	8.8	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.4	31.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.1	17.0	17.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
 NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.8	55.1	52.6	- 0.3	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.2	14.5	13.2	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Communication	13.7	13.6	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.7	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	242.4	242.3	229.4	+ 0.1	+ 13.0
Wholesale Trade	50.6	51.7	48.0	- 1.1	+ 2.6
Retail Trade	191.8	190.6	181.4	+ 1.2	+ 10.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.6	26.4	25.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Food Stores	35.8	35.6	33.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.8	52.1	49.5	- 0.3	+ 2.3
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.2	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	183.1	182.1	173.2	+ 1.0	+ 9.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.6	18.8	16.6	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Educational Services	16.1	15.3	16.1	+ 0.8	0.0
Total Government	231.2	232.0	228.8	- 0.8	+ 2.4
Total Federal Government	37.6	37.4	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Total State Government	70.7	70.1	70.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	122.9	124.5	121.5	- 1.6	+ 1.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	263.5	267.2	255.3	191.6	192.3	179.7
Construction	15.1	16.3	14.8	13.6	13.6	9.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.6	1.9	1.5	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.5	7.8	7.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.6	98.9	94.0	26.5	26.3	24.5
Durable Goods	29.3	29.2	27.0	12.7	12.5	11.2
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.7	.7	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.8
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.1	5.0	4.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	11.9	11.5	3.1	3.1	2.6
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.2	5.0	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.1	5.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nondurable Goods	70.3	69.7	67.0	13.8	13.8	13.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.9	34.2	33.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.6	10.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.1	10.6	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.7	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.5	10.5	9.6	2.1	2.2	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.2	6.2	5.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	8.1	7.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	5.0	4.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.6	7.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.7	9.4	8.5	9.2	9.5
Transportation	1.2	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.0	4.1	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.8	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.8	56.2	53.4	40.2	40.0	37.8
Wholesale Trade	13.9	14.1	13.8	11.2	11.1	10.7
Retail Trade	40.9	42.1	39.6	29.0	28.9	27.1
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	7.2	6.3	4.4	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.6	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.6	10.8	10.3	15.0	15.0	14.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	38.4	38.9	38.5	32.2	32.0	29.7
Business Services	-	-	-	7.6	7.5	6.8
Health Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.4
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total Government	35.5	36.2	34.7	55.3	55.9	54.0
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.6	7.7	7.8
Total State Government	8.8	8.9	9.0	29.8	30.0	28.8
Total Local Government	24.9	25.5	24.0	17.9	18.2	17.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	154.7	157.3	148.6	39.4	39.4	37.4
Construction	10.7	10.9	9.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
Manufacturing	19.1	19.2	18.4	12.9	12.8	12.5
Durable Goods	9.9	9.9	9.4	2.1	2.1	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.3	9.0	10.8	10.7	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.2	5.4	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.9	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.2	8.4	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.8	37.3	33.9	6.3	6.3	6.1
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.1	6.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	28.8	30.2	27.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.0	7.1	6.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	26.6	26.8	26.0	6.1	6.0	5.4
Total Government	47.2	47.5	46.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.2	19.1	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.3	12.5	12.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.7	15.9	15.5	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	48.3	45.5	43.3	43.5	41.7
Construction	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	21.8	22.0	20.9	13.4	13.4	12.6
Durable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.7
Nondurable Goods	17.4	17.7	16.9	8.7	8.7	7.9
Textile Mill Products	10.2	10.4	9.9	3.2	3.2	2.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.4	8.6	9.3	9.4	8.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	5.1	5.2	4.8	6.5	6.4	6.3
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.9	7.9	7.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From	
				Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	540.0	550.5	518.7	- 10.5	+ 21.3
Construction	5.6	5.7	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	152.3	152.8	145.3	- 0.5	+ 7.0
Durable Goods	37.5	37.5	33.5	0.0	+ 4.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.5	3.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	7.9	7.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.8	12.9	10.9	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	114.8	115.3	111.8	- 0.5	+ 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.7	4.6	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	48.8	49.0	48.0	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.3	14.4	13.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.9	14.9	15.2	0.0	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.2	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.6	40.7	38.9	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.7	0.0	+ 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.2	13.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.5	6.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.2	12.2	12.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.0	115.5	103.4	- 6.5	+ 5.6
Wholesale Trade	12.3	12.8	11.8	- 0.5	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.1	7.3	6.6	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.5	5.2	- 0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	96.7	102.7	91.6	- 6.0	+ 5.1
General Merchandise Stores	19.3	22.0	18.8	- 2.7	+ 0.5
Food Stores	15.9	16.4	14.9	- 0.5	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.2	31.9	29.9	- 0.7	+ 1.3
Banking	11.1	11.2	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	5.5	5.6	5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	100.1	100.7	95.2	- 0.6	+ 4.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9.3	9.6	8.3	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Health Services	34.3	34.6	32.3	- 0.3	+ 2.0
Hospitals	13.0	13.1	12.0	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services	9.7	9.8	9.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Total Government	129.6	131.6	128.1	- 2.0	+ 1.5
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.3	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	38.1	38.7	37.7	- 0.6	+ 0.4
State Education	13.5	14.1	13.5	- 0.6	0.0
Other State Government	24.6	24.6	24.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Total Local Government	80.1	81.6	79.2	- 1.5	+ 0.9
Local Education	54.1	55.7	53.7	- 1.6	+ 0.4
Other Local Government	26.0	25.9	25.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
December, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
MANUFACTURING	286.9	287.9	273.5	294.38	300.54	271.66	41.0	41.8	39.6	7.18	7.19	6.86
DURABLE GOODS	87.5	87.9	79.5	302.82	307.87	261.49	42.0	42.7	39.5	7.21	7.21	6.62
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.7	10.0	278.17	272.59	246.27	43.6	43.2	41.6	6.38	6.31	5.92
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	3.9	224.32	230.43	223.08	37.7	37.9	39.0	5.95	6.08	5.72
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.1	8.3	7.2	369.29	366.21	336.80	43.6	43.7	42.1	8.47	8.38	8.00
Fabricated Metal Products	11.5	11.5	10.1	284.26	289.82	264.53	40.9	41.7	39.6	6.95	6.95	6.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.9	19.9	17.9	332.34	335.79	282.85	43.5	44.3	38.8	7.64	7.58	7.29
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.9	4.7	305.14	321.90	249.56	41.8	44.4	35.5	7.30	7.25	7.03
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	16.9	14.6	272.49	280.50	225.32	41.1	42.5	36.8	6.63	6.60	6.15
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	260.04	282.81	244.53	39.4	42.4	39.0	6.60	6.67	6.27
NONDURABLE GOODS	199.4	200.0	194.0	290.70	295.18	270.07	40.6	41.4	39.6	7.16	7.13	6.82
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.6	9.2	248.58	242.69	225.38	39.9	38.4	37.5	6.23	6.32	6.01
Textile Mill Products	99.3	99.7	97.1	272.95	274.14	252.73	40.8	41.6	39.8	6.69	6.59	6.35
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.7	30.9	29.8	275.95	273.14	265.56	40.7	41.7	41.3	6.78	6.55	6.43
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.2	29.6	279.00	278.24	258.45	39.8	40.5	39.1	7.01	6.87	6.61
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.6	7.3	246.85	266.98	237.48	40.6	43.2	41.3	6.08	6.18	5.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.9	13.0	12.9	274.72	286.44	251.74	39.7	42.0	38.2	6.92	6.82	6.59
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.5	260.74	287.74	247.20	40.3	44.2	40.0	6.47	6.51	6.18
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.7	8.1	253.54	252.57	223.82	42.9	43.1	40.4	5.91	5.86	5.54
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.5	37.5	187.49	194.14	176.86	37.8	39.3	37.0	4.96	4.94	4.78
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.6	178.32	181.71	166.73	37.1	37.7	35.4	4.82	4.82	4.71
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.4	13.0	166.66	172.60	157.01	37.2	38.7	36.6	4.48	4.46	4.29
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.2	9.9	464.58	460.89	446.00	42.7	42.4	44.6	10.88	10.87	10.00
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.5	293.30	297.75	275.96	40.4	40.4	37.7	7.26	7.37	7.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.2	20.9	20.7	449.28	466.36	400.72	43.2	44.5	40.6	10.40	10.48	9.87

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
JANUARY, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
	1984	1983	1983	1984	1983	1983	1984	1983	1983	1984	1983	1983
ALL Manufacturing	14.2	14.9	13.5	371.94	368.94	328.78	43.4	42.9	39.9	8.57	8.60	8.24
Durable Goods	7.6	8.6	7.1	367.63	355.10	321.88	44.4	43.2	40.9	8.28	8.22	7.87
Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.4	6.4	376.42	388.94	337.08	42.2	42.6	38.7	8.92	9.13	8.71

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
	1984	1983	1983	1984	1983	1984	1984	1983	1983	1984	1983	1983
ALL Manufacturing	19.2	19.6	17.7	279.60	289.46	253.37	40.0	41.0	39.1	6.99	7.06	6.48
Durable Goods	9.0	9.5	7.9	263.25	280.57	244.44	39.0	40.9	38.8	6.75	6.86	6.30
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	1.8	239.14	256.54	261.86	37.6	40.4	42.1	6.36	6.35	6.22
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.9	1.6	269.35	301.43	256.13	37.1	40.9	38.4	7.26	7.37	6.67
Nondurable Goods	10.2	10.0	9.8	293.35	297.98	260.95	40.8	41.1	39.3	7.19	7.25	6.64
Textile Mill Products	2.1	2.0	2.1	247.27	254.96	229.14	38.1	39.9	38.0	6.49	6.39	6.03
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	1.9	177.10	171.54	161.33	38.5	37.7	36.5	4.60	4.55	4.42

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
	1984	1983	1983	1984	1983	1983	1984	1983	1983	1984	1983	1983
ALL Manufacturing	74.3	72.6	71.0	282.86	287.02	262.68	40.7	41.9	39.5	6.95	6.85	6.65
Durable Goods	21.4	20.4	19.8	287.34	292.87	260.94	40.7	42.2	38.6	7.06	6.94	6.76
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	7.9	8.0	305.60	316.09	271.17	40.0	41.7	37.3	7.64	7.58	7.27
Nondurable Goods	53.0	52.2	51.2	280.83	284.66	262.68	40.7	41.8	39.8	6.90	6.81	6.60
Textile Mill Products	29.4	29.4	28.7	279.97	282.14	258.00	41.6	42.3	40.0	6.73	6.67	6.45
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.4	10.2	9.5	281.11	271.26	265.51	40.8	41.1	41.1	6.89	6.60	6.46
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.6	9.8	9.7	282.99	292.50	270.68	41.8	42.7	40.4	6.77	6.85	6.70
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.6	1.4	284.05	265.86	246.76	43.7	40.1	39.8	6.50	6.63	6.20
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.1	244.78	274.80	221.04	37.6	41.7	36.0	6.51	6.59	6.14
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.4	8.1	7.8	178.45	182.49	171.12	37.1	38.5	37.2	4.81	4.74	4.60
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.2	1.9	155.14	165.17	155.56	34.4	36.3	34.8	4.51	4.55	4.47
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.6	4.6	370.86	366.35	321.19	42.0	42.5	39.8	8.83	8.62	8.07

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
JANUARY, 1984

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,600	6,660	6,390	3,780	3,820	3,640	2,820	2,840	2,750
AIKEN-----	37,800	37,800	35,900	18,500	18,500	17,300	19,300	19,300	18,600
ALLENDALE-----	2,760	2,780	2,740	1,080	1,090	1,030	1,680	1,690	1,710
ANDERSON-----	47,660	48,280	45,480	21,770	22,030	20,940	25,890	26,250	24,840
BAMBERG-----	4,490	4,580	4,450	1,790	1,890	1,660	2,700	2,690	2,790
BARNWELL-----	7,020	7,090	6,510	3,250	3,170	2,810	3,770	3,920	3,700
BEAUFORT-----	23,080	23,360	20,920	820	970	1,090	22,260	22,390	19,830
BERKELEY-----	19,900	20,400	19,100	5,700	5,800	5,800	14,200	14,600	13,300
CALHOUN-----	3,870	3,870	3,870	2,220	2,210	2,270	1,650	1,660	1,600
CHARLESTON----	122,300	124,700	117,700	10,200	10,200	9,600	112,600	114,500	108,100
CHEROKEE-----	15,120	15,180	13,920	7,680	7,690	6,910	7,440	7,490	7,010
CHESTER-----	11,770	11,910	11,320	6,430	6,540	6,620	5,340	5,370	4,700
CHESTERFIELD--	11,820	11,860	10,950	6,650	6,690	5,910	5,170	5,170	5,040
CLARENDON-----	6,390	6,360	6,110	1,840	1,820	1,720	4,550	4,540	4,390
COLLETON-----	8,700	8,710	8,080	2,620	2,620	2,400	6,080	6,090	5,680
DARLINGTON----	19,350	19,400	18,520	8,120	8,160	8,020	11,230	11,240	10,500
DILLON-----	8,790	8,780	8,210	3,670	3,650	3,160	5,120	5,130	5,050
DORCHESTER----	12,000	12,200	11,800	3,200	3,200	3,000	8,800	9,000	8,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,180	4,190	4,280	2,030	2,020	2,060	2,150	2,170	2,220
FAIRFIELD-----	6,160	6,150	5,880	2,380	2,360	2,120	3,780	3,790	3,760
FLORENCE-----	43,290	43,470	41,720	13,360	13,360	12,640	29,930	30,110	29,080
GEORGETOWN----	16,140	16,030	14,570	4,120	4,010	3,920	12,020	12,020	10,650
GREENVILLE----	147,500	149,200	142,600	49,900	49,000	46,600	97,600	100,200	96,000
GREENWOOD-----	26,940	27,020	26,260	12,820	12,990	12,520	14,120	14,030	13,740
HAMPTON-----	5,000	5,030	4,790	1,840	1,840	1,680	3,160	3,190	3,110
HORRY-----	43,080	44,700	35,720	7,170	7,200	5,840	35,910	37,500	29,880
JASPER-----	3,170	3,180	2,980	200	200	190	2,970	2,980	2,790
KERSHAW-----	14,590	14,640	14,320	7,440	7,480	7,500	7,150	7,160	6,820
LANCASTER-----	17,620	17,680	17,650	9,740	9,760	10,100	7,880	7,920	7,550
LAURENS-----	17,160	17,170	16,860	7,930	7,920	7,960	9,230	9,250	8,900
LEE-----	2,970	2,990	3,020	960	970	1,040	2,010	2,020	1,980
LEXINGTON-----	42,300	42,100	39,700	12,900	12,800	12,100	29,400	29,300	27,600
MCCORMICK-----	1,890	1,890	1,980	750	760	920	1,140	1,130	1,060
MARION-----	11,070	10,910	10,780	5,020	5,190	5,120	6,050	5,720	5,660
MARLBORO-----	8,710	8,670	8,090	4,350	4,290	3,750	4,360	4,380	4,340
NEWBERRY-----	10,570	10,710	10,210	5,070	5,100	4,920	5,500	5,610	5,290
OCONEE-----	18,500	18,610	17,720	8,970	9,070	8,690	9,530	9,540	9,030
ORANGEBURG----	25,140	24,970	23,940	8,770	8,500	8,120	16,370	16,470	15,820
PICKENS-----	28,100	28,300	27,300	11,400	11,300	11,300	16,700	17,000	16,000
RICHLAND-----	149,300	150,200	140,000	13,600	13,500	12,400	135,700	136,700	127,600
SALUDA-----	2,990	3,000	2,770	1,150	1,150	1,060	1,840	1,850	1,710
SPARTANBURG---	87,900	92,500	88,200	38,300	41,500	39,400	49,600	51,000	48,800
SUMTER-----	27,840	27,900	27,140	8,580	8,590	8,840	19,260	19,310	18,300
UNION-----	9,650	9,670	9,250	5,540	5,540	5,190	4,110	4,130	4,060
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,420	8,390	8,360	2,870	2,840	2,950	5,550	5,550	5,410
YORK-----	39,420	39,370	37,350	12,890	12,800	12,530	26,530	26,570	24,820

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
JANUARY, 1984

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JAN. 1984	DEC. 1983	JAN. 1983	JAN. 1984	DEC. 1983	JAN. 1983	JAN. 1984	DEC. 1983	JAN. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,810	9,810	9,860	1,150	1,010	1,420	11.7	10.3	14.4
AIKEN-----	44,400	44,880	46,010	4,200	3,990	6,270	9.5	8.9	13.6
ALLENDALE-----	3,820	3,830	3,970	610	570	760	16.0	14.9	19.1
ANDERSON-----	62,170	62,880	62,950	5,220	4,840	8,180	8.4	7.7	13.0
BAMBERG-----	6,990	7,120	7,540	710	650	1,260	10.2	9.1	16.7
BARNWELL-----	9,630	9,720	9,530	810	740	1,280	8.4	7.6	13.4
BEAUFORT-----	30,410	30,420	28,190	2,400	1,850	2,670	7.9	6.1	9.5
BERKELEY-----	38,460	39,160	38,590	2,540	2,390	3,860	6.6	6.1	10.0
CALHOUN-----	7,010	7,070	7,390	470	470	810	6.7	6.6	11.0
CHARLESTON----	113,300	115,180	112,690	8,270	7,670	11,150	7.3	6.7	9.9
CHEROKEE-----	23,630	23,670	23,150	1,760	1,570	2,880	7.4	6.6	12.4
CHESTER-----	14,860	14,910	15,080	1,710	1,510	2,370	11.5	10.1	15.7
CHESTERFIELD--	18,850	19,010	18,900	1,520	1,480	2,740	8.1	7.8	14.5
CLARENDON-----	12,210	12,180	12,210	1,200	1,080	1,540	9.8	8.9	12.6
COLLETON-----	12,740	12,760	12,790	1,270	1,170	2,020	10.0	9.2	15.8
DARLINGTON----	26,940	27,060	27,400	2,800	2,650	4,100	10.4	9.8	15.0
DILLON-----	13,880	13,970	13,640	1,350	1,320	1,850	9.7	9.4	13.6
DORCHESTER----	23,780	24,360	23,750	1,500	1,550	2,210	6.3	6.4	9.3
EDGEFIELD-----	7,720	7,800	7,920	640	640	630	8.3	8.2	8.0
FAIRFIELD-----	9,910	9,900	9,930	760	690	1,150	7.7	7.0	11.6
FLORENCE-----	49,600	49,720	51,000	4,320	3,870	6,990	8.7	7.8	13.7
GEORGETOWN----	22,740	22,420	21,570	3,520	3,190	4,040	15.5	14.2	18.7
GREENVILLE----	142,340	145,250	148,320	8,810	8,940	17,910	6.2	6.2	12.1
GREENWOOD-----	27,340	27,450	28,640	2,370	2,260	4,080	8.7	8.2	14.2
HAMPTON-----	7,440	7,480	7,600	780	720	1,160	10.5	9.6	15.3
HORRY-----	61,270	62,830	55,670	7,550	6,670	10,680	12.3	10.6	19.2
JASPER-----	6,230	6,240	6,250	610	570	930	9.8	9.1	14.9
KERSHAW-----	17,990	18,050	18,950	1,430	1,320	2,580	7.9	7.3	13.6
LANCASTER-----	22,330	22,180	23,530	2,540	2,190	3,550	11.4	9.9	15.1
LAURENS-----	21,850	21,680	23,720	2,270	1,970	4,410	10.4	9.1	18.6
LEE-----	7,680	7,620	7,940	1,000	830	1,080	13.0	10.9	13.6
LEXINGTON-----	68,830	69,270	67,700	3,490	3,320	6,070	5.1	4.8	9.0
MCCORMICK-----	3,380	3,340	3,520	760	690	700	22.5	20.7	19.9
MARION-----	16,300	16,210	16,760	2,310	2,280	3,010	14.2	14.1	18.0
MARLBORO-----	11,610	11,700	12,280	1,840	1,890	3,100	15.8	16.2	25.2
NEWBERRY-----	15,870	16,070	16,220	1,060	970	1,800	6.7	6.0	11.1
OCCONEE-----	22,180	21,100	21,830	3,240	1,930	3,540	14.6	9.1	16.2
ORANGEBURG----	36,840	36,800	37,570	3,150	3,020	5,210	8.6	8.2	13.9
PICKENS-----	41,670	40,780	40,410	4,900	3,240	4,500	11.8	7.9	11.1
RICHLAND-----	133,150	133,610	128,070	7,570	6,870	9,630	5.7	5.1	7.5
SALUDA-----	6,820	6,940	6,780	690	730	1,020	10.1	10.5	15.0
SPARTANBURG---	100,250	101,870	104,190	6,630	6,300	12,760	6.6	6.2	12.2
SUMTER-----	35,340	35,620	35,160	3,490	3,460	3,890	9.9	9.7	11.1
UNION-----	12,970	13,010	14,500	1,690	1,640	3,640	13.0	12.6	25.1
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,940	15,880	16,730	1,690	1,520	2,440	10.6	9.6	14.6
YORK-----	52,180	52,090	51,900	4,600	4,290	6,620	8.8	8.2	12.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
1983
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1138.9	1145.7	1160.1	1177.2	1187.6	1193.7	1177.6	1176.4	1201.7	1207.1	1208.7	1214.2	1182.4
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	61.5	61.2	64.3	66.2	68.6	72.0	73.6	74.2	71.3	71.9	72.4	72.6	69.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.0	9.8	10.4	10.8	11.6	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.5	11.6
Highway and Street Construction	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	7.5
Special Trade Contractors	28.9	28.9	29.7	30.4	31.3	32.6	33.1	33.0	31.3	31.0	30.7	30.6	31.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1
Electrical Work	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.0	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #16)	352.4	353.2	354.1	355.8	359.2	363.0	361.9	366.6	368.1	369.3	370.3	370.5	362.0
Durable Goods	106.4	107.3	108.3	109.0	110.6	112.6	112.5	112.9	114.7	115.7	116.7	117.3	112.0
Nondurable Goods	246.0	245.9	245.8	246.8	248.6	250.4	249.4	253.7	253.4	253.6	253.6	253.2	250.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	52.3	52.8	53.0	53.5	54.5	54.8	55.1	51.8	54.8	55.2	55.2	55.3	54.0
Trucking and Warehousing	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.0
Water Transportation	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Communication	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	10.3	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	6.5	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.3
Electric Services	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.1
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	223.4	222.3	225.4	234.6	237.8	241.7	243.2	244.4	243.8	241.1	241.7	247.2	237.2
Wholesale Trade	47.4	47.3	47.9	48.8	49.0	49.6	50.0	50.2	50.3	50.9	50.8	51.7	49.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.6	26.7	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.5	28.1	28.4	29.1	27.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.6	13.0	13.6	12.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.5	21.4	21.7	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.4	22.6	22.3
Groceries and Related Products	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Groceries, General Line	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4

TABLE 15 (continued)

1983
 NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Retail Trade	176.0	175.0	177.5	185.8	188.8	192.1	193.2	194.2	193.5	190.2	190.9	195.5	187.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
General Merchandise Stores	25.8	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.9	24.9	25.5	26.9	30.1	25.4
Department Stores	18.6	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.7	20.0	22.3	18.5
Food Stores	32.8	32.8	32.7	34.2	34.7	35.4	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.9	34.8
Grocery Stores	31.3	31.3	31.2	32.5	33.0	33.7	34.1	34.1	34.2	33.8	34.0	34.0	33.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	48.5	48.7	49.4	50.2	50.8	51.8	52.1	52.5	52.2	51.6	51.6	51.6	50.9
Banking	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.9
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1
Insurance Carriers	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.0
Life Insurance	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7
Services	167.7	170.0	173.8	177.6	178.7	179.8	180.2	179.2	180.2	180.6	177.8	178.3	177.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	14.0	15.5	17.1	17.8	18.8	19.1	18.9	17.9	16.7	15.9	15.4	16.7
Health Services	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.0	40.7	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.8	40.6
Hospitals	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.1
Educational Services	16.6	17.5	17.5	16.6	16.5	12.9	11.8	11.3	14.7	16.9	17.1	16.9	15.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.0	9.8	9.8	9.1	8.8	6.1	5.6	5.1	6.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.0
Total Government	231.5	235.9	238.5	237.6	236.3	228.9	209.7	206.0	229.6	235.7	238.0	237.0	230.4
Total Federal Government	36.7	36.8	37.1	36.8	37.0	38.2	38.1	37.2	36.7	36.7	36.9	37.0	37.1
Total State Government	70.1	72.1	72.5	72.8	71.4	66.3	66.3	65.9	70.5	72.1	72.9	71.8	70.4
State Education	27.7	29.1	29.3	29.5	28.2	22.4	22.6	22.7	27.7	29.3	30.0	28.7	27.3
Other State Government	42.4	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.2	43.9	43.7	43.2	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.1
Total Local Government	124.7	127.0	128.9	128.0	127.9	124.4	105.3	102.9	122.4	126.9	128.2	128.2	122.9
Local Education	72.6	74.4	75.9	75.1	75.3	69.5	50.5	49.8	69.4	74.1	75.3	75.3	69.8
Other Local Government	52.1	52.6	53.0	52.9	52.6	54.9	54.8	53.1	53.0	52.8	52.9	52.9	53.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16

1983
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Manufacturing	352.4	353.2	354.1	355.8	359.2	363.0	361.9	366.6	369.1	369.3	370.3	370.5	362.0
Durable Goods	106.4	107.3	108.3	109.0	110.6	112.6	112.5	112.9	114.7	115.7	116.7	117.3	112.0
Lumber and Wood Products	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.9	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.1	13.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
Household Furniture	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Fabricated Metal Products	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	13.8
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.4	26.4	26.7	26.9	26.9	27.5	27.1	27.7	28.1	28.5	28.7	28.9	27.5
Construction and Related Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Metalworking Machinery	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0
General Industrial Machinery	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.3	21.4	21.7	22.2	22.6	20.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Household Appliances	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.8	8.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Transportation Equipment	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3
Nondurable Goods	246.0	245.9	245.8	246.8	248.6	250.4	249.4	253.7	253.4	253.6	253.6	253.2	250.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.8	14.2	13.9	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.4
Meat Products	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

TABLE 16 (continued)

1983
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Textile Mill Products	112.1	112.2	112.0	112.3	112.7	113.9	112.7	115.2	114.6	115.2	115.0	114.9	113.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.1	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.5	34.2	33.5	34.1	34.3	34.3	33.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.7	33.3	32.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.2	33.2
Knitting Mills	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.0	16.4	16.1	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.6	45.7	45.6	45.8	46.2	46.9	46.2	46.9	47.2	47.2	47.6	47.5	46.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.7	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.3
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
Printing and Publishing	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.6	32.8	32.8	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.7	32.7	32.3	32.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.3	16.9	17.6
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classi- fied	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.